But it must not be imagined that the operations of our graziers are confined to this article alone, Russian tailow is highly esteemed, and the quantity exported previously to 1840 usually; averaged 3,810,000 pouds. (61,122,000 kilog.) at 3 ro. 60 copi per pound, and at the same epoch, 450,000 pouds of livestock, or 40,000 head of cattle, were sold to foreign buyers.

The question of how far we should be able to supply foreign trade is reactly answered.

In the countries where the rearing of cattle is attended to, the herds are renewed every five years, it useful would, therefore, be able to supply 5,000,000 at least annually, exclusive of calves, which, yielding on an average 410 fibs. (184 kites), furnish a total of 2.650 millions of pour's (920 millions kilos) of food for either internal or foreign consumption. M. Teroborski estimates the home consumption at 23 ponds per head, or 2,230 millions in round numbers, which leaves 824 millions for exportation (529 600,000 kilos), or 3½ kilos per head for the population of France and England united.

We possess several races of stable animals, which unite all the essential qualities required in cattle. In the north the race of Chalmogory of Dutch origin, and so called after a district in the government of Archangel, where it is found in the government of Archangel, where it is found in the government of Archangel, where it is found in the government of Archangel, where it is found in the greatest puricy, is large in size, and turnishes an abundant supply of milk.

The Tyrolean, Spotch and English races have succeeded

... 17,400,000

ime-ity is now locrossed by the defiance flung in her face by Sweden, but here the feeling is rather one of amazement at the audacity of a petty vasual than of animosity; but with regard to Austria she seels that the celebrated menses of Prince Schwarzenburg, the prediction of the "monstrous ingratitude," is all but completely realized. Against Russia Austria has sinned too deeply to be ever forgiven; let us hope that for such a sin she may never feel regret, and that her impertinence will be linal. Russia has indeed sufficient cause for her anger. The policy followed by the two great Powers of the West has broken up that allian e. profanely termed holy, which however the name has charged, has pressed on the populations of Europe for the last forty years. That alliance of the Northern courts survived all the quarrens which they may have had among themselves, and which Russia never failed to turn to her own advantage. Three years ago I declared that Russia was preparing to employ the tremedous powers which her anomalices seemed willing to abandon to her for the total extinction of the independence of Europe. Russia then dictated her will to Austria and Prussias. She ruled as supremely at Constantino ele that another indiplomacy, laughed at the likes of even attempting to resist her. Her minister had only to life his flugar to reduce the Sweedeh court to submission and to selence, and some of the most favored politicats of the time of house Philippe, ever ready to bully a weak neighbor or to chest a powerful and confiding friend, passed sleeples anghte whenever a frown appeared on the brow of the Emperor Nicholas. What a change since then! The Holy Attiance is broken in fact as in name. Russia is detached from ore dearest friends, and an impassable gulf yawas between her and the West of Europe; and that great fact has been ormiletely realized within the last few days. The example set by Secten cannot fail to be followed by iten mark, and the resistance boldity precaimed by the forner Power, not merely for the pre

rower, not merely for the present war, but for ever, will, it is hoped, he repeated by the other an, the wester States.

BOW LITTLE EUROPEAN POLITICIANS UNDERSTAND THE RUSSIAN CHARACTER.

The Parls source-pondent of the Manchester Guartian, writing on the 24th ult, reports as follows:—I had a long conversation yesterday with a Russian gentleman, who is one of the mest highly educated and intelligent promit I simust ever met. He was much employed by the late Car, and has had several missions conflict to them, a political one—which was much talked of at the time. I plainly told him what told you in my letter of yesterday touching the plans I had heard epoken of as those of the enautic spring campaign, and the dangers which were likely to threaten Russia from the North. He did not seem either surprised or alsemed; but the substance of his whole answer to me was this:—"I have always thought as much from the beginning; I have always felt that this war would probably see a war of invasion against F ance, if Russia were victorious, and the H-by Alliance, minus Eng and, reconstituted; or a war of invasion against F ance, if Russia were victorious, and the H-by Alliance, minus Eng and, reconstituted; or a war of invasion against the active were resulted to the stempts made by England and France to persuade the public and themelves that they would step short of the attempts made by England and France to persuade the public and themelves that they would step short of the nutermost; that they would go thus far and no farther. In the first place, war such as his once begun, here is no possibility for the victoria acty the war, and cannot be prevented; and," my inschance of the war to the extremest veg of international deptruction is probably the very facility of the war, and cannot be prevented; and," my inschance of ruip to his country if he walls of the Paternburg—the act Car Nichlassia, and such them that it is post to prove the states of the such that the such that the such that the such that had tone of the safe to the

trace. Ass falsen of to such an extent, that, allowing for the semi-dilicit trace through neutral ports, it has shrunk to one-half of what it was; while in this country, what with imports from other quarters and the substratively little insertices for tailow, we have full country, the such important of the country. The country little insertices for the low, we have full country ment the loss to Russia. The increasing must have disminished her irade with other countries. At the same time, since the markets of the world remain open and Russia can expect no favor on the score of her war difficulties, the whole cost of the circultions and semi-dilicit trace through Prussia must be borne by the Russian tuder, so that the receipts from the fragmentary trade must be proportionately still more diminished.

The substantial of the substantial of the bloctade of the Russian country and in a speaking of the bloctade of the Russian country and how now, however, seen two distantial of the Russian country as the substantial of the Russian country and processes the substantial of the whole Russian country as the whole Russian coast. That blockade has cost this country not one farthing less than £20,000,000 for the two years, which is as much a loss to this country as if it had been proceed to the substantial of the sub

rye, and other occals, which are shipped in large quantifies to Norway. Germany and England. There is, in fact, nothing in the Russian soil to prevent a ten trues greater instead, and a consequent ambioration of the circumstances of the poole.

The adha-ion of the conservative party to the system of slavery is the grand cause of the absence of all progress. This system is carried on in Russia with less respect to the well-celing of the victims even than the America. So far as regards their social rights the one is much on a level with the other, but their persons in treatment is more severe in Russia, owing to the utter impossibility of giving any publicity to it. The preprietors retain the least trustwo-thy for field labor, guanting passports year by year to those upon whom they think

chat among themselves about indifferent subjects, fashions, or the character of their abeen; friends. But not the slightest allusten to the war is heard; and the young men, thouga burning with the cesies to speak or get information, dare not open their lips for praise or blame. In spite of the powers of dissimulation attributed to these people it is easy to see that they are not at their ease. Nothing transpires as to the frequent consultations of the miti-ters with the Emperor, no more than on what takes piace at the interviews which the Carraccods to certain strangers passing through, or to the members of the diplomatic coups. The nobles, who imagined that after the death of Nicholas they could force his successor to modify the rigor of his government, and give them a part in the administration of the state, find themselves grievously disappointed. They have wafted for thirty years, and their patience has been in vain. Alexander II, assumed the reins of government with more firmness than was supposed, and tolerated no more than his father that conditions or reforms should be imposed on him. In certain circles here allusion has been made to the alleged inteation of the Czar to free all the serfs. This is not the first time that the report has ofcruiated, and if the author of it could be detected he would be punished severely. You may be certain that if succia arrighted the same than the research that if succia arrighted the same than the project has sever been seriously entertained this is not the moment to realise it. Here we know little or nothing of what passes in the Caucasus, or the Trans-Caucasian papers. The distance between Tillis and St. Petersburg is enormous the defles are encumbered with snow and

Dott on the counts of the voiga, a has those of assam. Though accustomed to their religions, and are, consequently desirous of secing Russia soccurb in the struggt. The religious entusiasm which has acted on the Russian people, may also produce its effects on the population who profess Islamism, particularly, in places where they form the majority. At Astrachan great numbers have been arrested, and have been, most of them, sent to Sileria. In that city it is said that eight mollabs have disappeared. Finland is in a state of feeling difficult to describe. Formerly the people of that country had been subjected to none of the onerous charges and the burdens pressing on them since the war. They can no longer dispose of their produce in Swedisk, Parisk, and German markets. All trade is at an end, and yet the imposts are trebed; and, more obligen to solve the singular to the singular to

selves of a "material guarantee." The trick is well known.

ALLEGED DESIRK FOR PEACE IN RUSSIA.

The Emajorapation of Brussels quotes the following passegs of a latter from Vienns of the 11th:—"It is a notorious fact that there is a general desire for peace in Russia from the highest classes down to the lowest. Only a few fanatics still persist in calling for the condituance of the war, although it will complete the ruis of their country. The following fact will give you an idea of the went of money in the country:—The imperial princesses of Euseis have seld their diamonds and end the amount received for them into the coffers of the State. All the hussian families living at Vienna, most of whom selong to the noblity, complain sittely of the war, and levely call for its cessation, well aware of the terrible consequence it may lead to if contained for another year."

On the same subject the Berlin correspondent of the London Tumes writes.—

On the same subject the Bertin corresponds to London Times writes:

From such letters as have come to my knowledge it may be seen that the consequences of the war are being very severely and painfully felt in all classes of society; the losses that have been sustained by the army are seen row to have been infinitely greater than these at home had calculated upon from the accounts published

3. Number of towns over 50,000 inhabitants:—
Great Britain 32
Brassis.—
Brassis.—
But is, the numbers of great towns in both countries are as 32 to 8 in layor of kingland. And finally—
4. Fer centage of the inhabitants of such towns with regard to the total population:—
Great Britain 21
Brassis.—
Call Britain 22
That is, the numbers of the inhabitants of great towns in the two countries are as 21 to 2 in favor of Great Britain.
But we may take absolute population, when disengaged from collateral circumstances, as a measure of direct

sidering Erglane and Russia with reference to men, inbor, mountry axa intelligence combined, we find the
former to be to the latter as 65 to I, or under the mark
as 60 to I.

BETROTHAL OF THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.
A latter from St. Patersturg of the lith, says:—
I have arready sent you an account of the betrothal of
the Grand Duke Nicholas. He was born on the 8th of
the arready sent you are account of the betrothal of
the Grand Duke Nicholas. He was born on the 8th of
August 1831, and the Princes Alexandra, daughter of
Prince Peter of Oldenburg, to whom he is affianced, on
the 12th of June, 1838. The trosseau of the tuture
Grand Duchees is exhibited at the Oldenburg Palace, on
the Neva Quay and is visited the Oldenburg Palace, on
the Neva Quay and is visited the Oldenburg Palace, on
the Neva Quay and is visited the Oldenburg Palace, on
the Neva Quay and is visited the Oldenburg Palace, on
the Neva Quay and is visited the Oldenburg Palace, on
the new to the comparatively small for more of Prince Peter and the comparatively small for more of Prince Peter and the number
of children is has to establish. When princes and princesses of the imperial house of Russia are affianced, it
is the custom to place at their disposal as pecial residence,
and to create for their service what is called a "court,"
that is, to designate she principal officers and functionaries of their household. The usage, however, has not
been fully followed in the case of the Grand Duke
Nichonas, and this has given credit to the report
which has been current for some time, that his imperial bigness will soon be called to the throne
of Ioland, it being intended to declare the Grand Duke,
of Warsaw independent immediately after the death of
Marshel Pasklewitch. The Queen Dowager of the Netherlands, Anna Pawlena, aunt of the Emperor, has,
since her arrival, been residing in the Palace of Anitchkiew. I am told that she has succeeding in etablishing a
sort of barmony be ween Alexander II. and the Grand
Duke to onstantine. The Emperor is gen

REJOICINGS IN ST. PETERSBURG—TE DEUMS AND THEATRICALS.

[From the St. Petersburg (Dec. 18) Correspondence of the London Chronicie.]

I write you with the sound of the helts of this city ringing in my ears, which have been penling out merrily store the utoring. There was a double reason for their being rung—cite, the victory at Kars; the other the fets of th Nicholas.

You cannot form an idea of the bustle in the capital to day and the crowd in the streets. From daybreak St. lettesburg was crossed in every direction by sledges bearing the principal civil and military functionaries and oigniaries, who had receive no note to be present at a given hour in the chapel of the Winter Palace. There the Panilodia was first charined in honor of the memory of the late Emparer Nicholas; and next a To Drum was parformen in thanksgiving for the capture of Kara. The new of that event was brought here by Leutenburt Korsakoff, Aide de-Camp to General Mouraveff, who was at one nominated captain of the guard, and apprinted aide de-camp to the Emperor. The fall of Kara is in itself but of trifling importance, as the Russian troops will not care to advance any further; but it has a double importance in the eyes of the Russian troops will not care to advance any further; but it has a double importance in the eyes of the Russian proty, of whem General Mouraveff is at the same time true exerces to and the idol. It muses the spirits of the Russian arm, the depression of which must have been seen by the Emperor humself when he visited the Crimea; and

## ABOLITION IN THE CHEROKEE NATION.

An Act for the Protection of Slavery Vetoed by the Chief, John Ross.

CURIOUS HISTORY OF THIS CHIEF. He Marries a Quakeress, and Becomes an Abolitionist.

Considerable Indignation Among the Arkan-

sas Newspapers, &c.,

[From the Southwest Independent.]

AN ACT FOR THE PRESERVATION OF SLAVERY IN THE CHEROKEE NATION.

Whereas, the Cherokee people are, and have been for many years, a slave holding people, and whereas the constitution and laws of the Cherokee Nation recognise the institution of slavery, introduced and taught by their preceptors, the whites; and whereas, some of the mission churches now situate in this nation have expelled as the of our Cherokee dilizers from the participation of church privileges because they returned to emancipate their slaves and others have been threatened with expulsion; and whereas, the Cherokee people, deeply impressed with a feeling at gratude toward these same missionaries for the countless and munifold blessings they have bestweed upon them, would not exceed to them any orifities unbecoming to Christian people, but would rather, as they value the stability of their local institutions, findispensable to their properly as afantion, extend to them the cardial hand of friendship, consistent with their own national reterests. Therefore,

Be it enected by the National Council, That the Caero kees have claimed for many years past, and do claim at present, to be a slave holding people in a Christianlike

Be it further exacted. That it is hereby made unlawful for the Superintendent of Public Schools to employ or continue as teacher, in any public school of this Nation, any person known to be an abolitouist, or whose influence is opposed to the interest of the slave holders.

Be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the rational Treasurer to issue a permit to any known abilitionist.

ALEX, FOREMAN, Pres. Natl. Jom.

W. P. BOUDINOT, Clerk. (Committee concurred.)

STAND WAITE, Speaker of Council.

H. T. MARIIN, Clerk of Council.

Tablequah, C. N., Cet. 24, 1855.

The above is a true copy of a bill which passed both branches of the National Council of the Cherokee Nation, it and curing the ession of the same for the year 1856.

w. P. BOUDINOT, Clerk of Com. W. P. BOUDINGS, Clots of the The following article appears to have been written be

for this act was vetoce:

[From the South West Independent.]

Autreaders will peruse the action at at the late Cherokee Council in regard to abolitionists. The wisdom of the law is manifest, and the execution of such a law is not only vitally necessary to the welfare of the Chrockees, but is also of great importance to slave interests.

The Cherokees cannot too soon enforce the sau very provisions of this act, nor can they be too early in placing themselves in an attitude of defence against the entrouchments of the energies of slavery. They know not but the course the field where shall be tonged toy may soon has better in the cause of slavery. Therefore, their action in respect to the protection of their siver property, and their declaration that their territory is slave soil are of the utines importance to the South; and to the South the Cherokees must look as their natural and only refuge in the contest now going on with the fees of slavery. It greatly behaves them to so it put streamously and firmly to the principles declared in the law reterred to, and be prepared at all heards to maintain the institution of lavery, and the rights they theretay possess, in this maintain near the cause of the whole South.

Too much care cannot be taken in regard to the institutions of the cause of the such as a substitution of received the substitution of th

the the result of such contingencies? We are very sure that no white man needs any such information now; and we truly hope that the Indians, one and all may acquire it in due season. We have good reason to believe that a large majority of the Charakes Nation are disposed to co right, in this whole matter, as they have given evidence in the act of their council we have referred to. To those who are not so disposed, we take occasion to say that, although some of them especially their leaders, may count upon making their escape from the consequences of dring wrong, they will be doomed to disappointment. That John Ross will so attempt to escape, perhaps even before the evil day shall come, which his conduct is invoking, we have already intimated our belief. If our estimate of his character and policy, as set forth, be well founded, as his history, together with present circumstances, seem to warrant, we should not be surprised to learn, at an early cay, that he will be if he is not already, engaged in disposing of the remainser of his possessions in the Cherokee Nation in occler to transfer the praceeds, together with himself and children, to their abolition home to ame of the Northeastern States.

We are no alarmate, and not in the half of anticipating will days. Northead our readers hastily suppose we attach to much importance to his question. At any much reflection, and are sincerely entertained.

Theatres and Exatibitions.

Breadway Thatre,—the grand-cenie dama of "The Sea of Ice" will spain be performed this evening. This spectacle is funded on incidents of the most thrilling cha acter, and the senery with which it is now supersed is upon a scale of regnificence corresponding with the plot. The laughable hards called "Twenty Minutes with a liger" is the attripiece.

Ninto's Garden.—The famous Ravel family will perform in three of their most popular pieces this evening, cummenting with the new comicality entitles "the Scholimate." Those desirous of enjoying a hearty langle should witness Francois Ravel's deliceation of the tail school-boy. "The Lavian Briga ide" will follow, and all will conclude with "M. Puchalumean."

Bowkey Theatre.—Those popular artists Mr. and Miss

all will conclude with "M. Puchalumean."

Bower Thrants —Those popular artists Mr. and MacCharles, will make their second appearance to night. The first piece is called "treland and America". Joseph Fionigan, Mr. Charles, Feggy Anderson, Miss Charles, To be succeeded by "in and Out of Place"—Miss Charles in five characters. The whole will conclude with "Ose Persecuted Duuchman." Mr. Miss, the obliging a scistant treasurer, will have a benefit to morrow.

Persecuted Duchman." Mr. Miles, the obliging a saistsnt trascurer, will have a benefit to morrow.

Burrow's Thrattra.—The performances will this evening
commence with the amusing farce called Tweaty Minutes with a Tiger, "followed by the excellent comedy of
"Sweethearts and Wives".—Mr. Burton in his great part
of billy Lackaday, and Mrs. Parker as Eugenis. To close
with the very laughabled affair entitled "the Barose's
Plot"—Mr. Burlen as the hero.

Wallack's Thrattra,—The intensely excling drama entitled "Pauline," which has so frequently been awarded
the heartiest applause by large and discriminating autiences, will be presented this evening together with
Mr. Brougham's popular extravagans of "Pe-na-hoans," which, it is understood, will be withdrawn after
Thursday.

Larral KERNE's Varieties.—Bulses's beautiful play
of "The Lady of Lyons" will again be performed to night
with an elegant cast, viz :—Miss keene as Pauline; Wr.
G. Jorden as Claude, and Mr. Bass as Co., Damas. The
other characters have been entrussed to good hands. The
ettertainments close with the brilliant bailet of "PaPrima Doma," in which Mile Franck appears.

Worn's MINETIKIS tenter a choice selection of popular

Work's Mineritate tender a choice selection of popular Ethicpian melodies and dances to-night. Insir solid will conclude with the laughable buriesque of "The Mummy"

Munimy."

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS — This old established and universally popular band of musicians will sing a number of their test songs this evening, winding up with the admirable burletta called "Brauty and the Beast."

rable burletta calle: "Beauty and the Beast."

This plan Dramanic Association.—Arrangements are being made by this company to perform in Brooklyn is the course of a fortnight. The leading piece will be the popular come dy of "The Serious Family"—Mrs. J. H. Allen appearing as Widow Delmaine, Mr. Widdleomb as Sierk, and Mr. P. Tyrone as Maguire.

Mr. J. H. McVicken, the American comedian who recently made so successful a debut in London, arrive here on Sunday in the Glasgow steamer. We hear that he will shortly appear at one of the dry theatres.

Mrs. Charles Howard was announced to play at the Trey Adelphi, last evening. Mr. James C. Dunn, formerly of the Bowery, had a benefit last Friday, playing in "Beauty and the Beast," "Time Tries Alls" and "N. Allen Miss Anna Cruise played the Beauty and Maria.

SMALLPOX AT PRATTEVILLE, GREENE COUNTY. Through a private source we learn that this steed disease has became epidemic at Prattaville. Greene county, and it has raged there so violenty that strangers have been prohibited from passing through the village. Nearly every inhabitant of the village was or had seen deem with the disease. Every business place was closed—